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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them, uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION TO THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, October 23.—It is reported from Spain, on authority which is believed to be reliable, that the Madrid Government has sent five million dollars for Riskbuilden among the Carlist chiefs for the purpose of terminating the war.

REPUBLICANS CAPTURE A STRATEGICAL POINT.

MADRID, October 23.—The Republicans have captured an important strategical position at Cineta, on the Southern border of the province of Cuenca. They intend to fortify the place and make it a basis of operations against the Carlists in Cuenca and Valencia.

England.

DR. WM. PARKER, OF CONNELLSVILLE, PA., ARRESTED FOR SWINDLING.

LONDON, October 23.—Two attempts to defraud a wealthy Englishman have been detected here. The party engaged in the scheme has been arrested. He signs himself as Dr. William Parker, of Connellsville, Pennsylvania.

NENA SAHIB SURELY CAPTURED.

LONDON, October 23.—The Indian Office has received a dispatch confirming the report of the capture of Nena Sahib. He will be tried immediately at the place where he was captured.

SHIPWRECK DURING THE GALE—TWENTY-FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, October 23.—The Majic, from Dundee for Rangoon, was wrecked in the Hebrides, during the late gale, and twenty-four persons on board were drowned.

Ireland.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, October 23.—The Alliance Gas Company's works, in this city, took fire this morning and burned with alarming rapidity and fierceness. The military were called upon to aid the firemen in suppressing the flames. The loss is very heavy.

France.

NICE DULY LOYAL.

PARIS, October 23.—The Council General of Nice has passed a resolution expressing the profoundest attachment to France. When the resolution was moved, members shouted "*Vive la France!*"

Turkey.

AMERICAN SHARPERS ABROAD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 23.—An American has been arrested in this city for perpetrating a heavy fraud on the Imperial Ottoman Bank. It is rumored that other swindlers, having forged passports, are operating in this and other Turkish cities.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 23.—The steamships Russia and Wisconsin, from New York, and Samaria, from Boston, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 23, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £10,000. Consols for money 93⅝@93¾; for account 93¾@93⅞. United States 6's, 1862's, 106; 1865's, 105¾; 10-40's, 103½; new 5's, 103¾. New York Central, 95; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 45. Tuscarawas 26; Western Union, 86.

ANTWERP, October 23.—Refined petroleum 24½ francs.

PARIS, October 23.—Rentes 62 francs 40 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 23.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales of 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; American 9,000. Breadstuffs steady. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 12,000 quarters, including 9,000 American. Corn 35s 3d.

LOUISIANA.

Registration Statistics.

NEW ORLEANS, October 23.—Attorney General Field's opinion on the Second District Court naturalizing question will not be given till Monday. The police authorities took possession of all the registration books to-night. They were deposited in the State House. Registration in the city is as follows: Whites, 28,873; colored, 17,431; white majority in the city, 11,447. Of the country parishes, thirty-three give: Whites, 28,778; colored, 42,338. Total registered, so far as heard from—Whites, 57,656; colored, 59,829; net colored majority, 2,173. Twenty-four parishes are yet to be heard from. Some of the returns given above are incomplete.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 23, 1874.

ASSIGNMENT OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.

Messrs. Henry Clews & Co. have made an assignment to Frederick Taylor, of this city, for the benefit of their creditors.

The doors of Henry Clews & Co.'s banking house are closed, the office and effects being in the hands of the Sheriff. It is stated that the difficulty between the firm and the creditors will shortly be arranged. Customers calling to-day were told to call to-morrow. A motion to vacate the order by which the Sheriff retains possession, was denied.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The President of the Oriental Insurance Company, of Jersey City, in a card, says the securities of the company were sufficient to commence business according to the charter, but since they have not proved satisfactory to the Secretary of State, business will be discontinued until the securities are approved.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—For the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, northeast to Southerly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather and rain. For the Middle States, high, but decreasing pressure, easterly and southeasterly winds, stationary temperature and cloudy weather.

The Pacific Mail steamer Arizona, from Panama, has arrived at San Francisco.

Ex-Governor Harry Flanigan, of Arkansas, died at his home, in Arkadelphia, yesterday.

The General Association of Congregational Churches of Missouri met at Springfield yesterday.

It is asserted that the Government of France has confidentially informed Russia of its readiness, upon certain conditions, to support Russia on Eastern questions.

Ten thousand registration frauds are said to have been discovered in New Orleans. So telegraphs the gentlemanly agent of the Associated Press at that city.

Commodore William Inman died in Philadelphia yesterday. He entered the navy in 1812, and at the time of his death was at the head of the Commodores on the retired list.

General Myles regards his Indian campaign as an entire success. The savages are thoroughly disorganized and hastening to their agencies. Further trouble from them is not anticipated.

The following steamers have arrived at New York: Cuba, from Liverpool; Bolivia, from Glasgow; Helvetia, from London; Pembroke, from Cardiff, and India, from Mediterranean ports.

Advices from the Argentine States, by way of Montevideo, October 21st, represent the condition of affairs as gloomy. The Government troops were joining the insurgents in great numbers.

The Turks in Montenegro continue their outrages on the Christians. They have killed eight Montenegrins and some Saxon residents in the neighborhood of Podgoriza, and burned a village. The Christians were compelled to flee to the mountains.

Commander Austin Pendergrast, commanding the receiving ship Potomac, died at Philadelphia last night, of pneumonia, after a brief illness. He was a nephew of Commodore G. J. Pendergrast, born in Kentucky and appointed from that State in 1848.

The Chicago Board of Public Works has awarded the contract for the engines for the new West Side water works to the Quintard Iron Works, of New York, for $243,500. When these new works are completed, it is believed that the water supply of Chicago will equal that of any city on the continent.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of to-day has particulars of another agreement among railway managers, looking to retrenchment, which is to refuse, in every instance, any indemnity to employees for injuries received on the road, and to cut off all pensions, of which every road in the county has a large number.

Mr. Grant, of the Grant Locomotive Works, Paterson, New Jersey, leaves for St. Petersburg on Saturday to endeavor to make a compromise with the Russian authorities in the matter of the contract made by his company to furnish that Government with locomotives to the amount of nearly two million dollars within a specified time. Failing to obtain an extension of the time, the company must make default and incur a penalty of two hundred thousand dollars.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF COLUMBUS

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 23, 1874.

The Synod of Columbus was in session again to-day. The complaint against the Athens Presbytery, for ordaining an Evangelist, was dismissed, the Presbytery not having exceed its discretion. The Presbyterial records were approved. The formation of a society in every church, auxilliary to the Woman's Missionary Society, was recommended. Delegates were appointed for a General Temperance Convention at Pittsburgh, in December.

The annual report of the Wooster University shows a highly flourishing condition, with more students in attendance than ever before—among them, forty young ladies. Forty counties, and most of the cities of the State are represented by students. Ninety new students enter this fall. About fifty students have the ministry in view. Good order and a spirit of study have prevailed. The preparatory department, under the control of the collegiate department, is carefully conducted and is increasing in numbers.

Rev. Wm. Addy, of Marietta, preached last evening, and the Synod adjourned.

GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The General Triennial Protestant Episcopal Convention resumed business this morning.

The Committee on the State of the Church reported their concurrence is message No. 20, from the House of Bishops, in relation to sending members of the next Provincial Synod of Canada, and appointing as such delegates, Rev. Dr. Craig, Rev. Dr. Van Deusen and Rev. Dr. Schenck, from the Clerical Deputies, and Secretary Fish, ex-Governor Stevenson and Judge Otis, from the Lay Deputies.

Mr. Cambridge Livingston presented a memorial from over three hundred laymen in this city, requesting that the Convention will not place any restrictions on the ritual as it now exists in the church.

After recess Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburgh, presented a report from the Committee on Canons on the subject of the ritual, unanimously recommending the adoption of the following:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that the following additional section be added to canon 20, title 1, section 2: *First*—If any Bishop have reason to believe, or if complaint be made to him in writing by two or more of his presbyters, that ceremonies or practices during the celebration of the Holy Communion, not ordained or authorized in the Book of Common Prayer, and setting forth or symbolizing erroneous or doubtful doctrines, have been introduced into a parish within his jurisdiction (and, as examples, the following are declared to be considered as such: *A.* The use of incense. *B.* The standing or carrying or retaining the crucifix in any part of the place of public worship. *C.* The elevation of the elements in the Holy Communion in such a manner as to expose them to the view of the people as objects towards which adoration is to be made. *D.* Any act of adoration of or towards the elements of the Holy Communion, such as bowings, prostrations, genuflexions and all such like acts, not authorized or allowed by the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer), it shall be the duty of such Bishop to summon the Standing Committee as his counsel of advice, and with them to investigate the matter. *Second*—If, after investigation, it shall appear to the Bishop and Standing Committee that erroneous or doubtful doctrines have in fact been set forth or symbolized by ceremonies or practices, not ordained or authorized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Bishop, by an instrument of writing under his hand, to admonish the minister of the parish to discontinue such practices or ceremonies, and if the minister shall disregard such admonition it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee to cause him to be tried for a breach of his ordination vow; *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the presentment, trial and punishment of any minister under provisions of section 1, of canon 2, title 2 of the Digest. *Third*—In all investigations under the provisions of this canon, the minister whose acts or practices are the subject matter of investigation shall be notified and have opportunity to be heard in his defense. The charges preferred and the findings of the Bishop and Standing Committee shall be in writing, and a record shall be kept of the proceedings in the case.

By order of the Committee,

(Signed) WM. COOPER MEAD, Chairman.

Mr. Burgwin then moved that the report be printed for the use of members, and its consideration be made the special order of the day for Monday next. Adopted.

A message from the House of Bishops informed the House of Deputies that it had constituted Japan a separate missionary district, and appointed as Bishop of that district, Channcey M. Williams, with the title Missionary Bishop of Jeddo, and had also constituted China a separate missionary district, designating as the Missionary Bishop thereof William H. Orrick, Rector of Christ Church Cathedral, Reading, Pa., under the title of Missionary Bishop to Shanghai.

After transacting some routine business, the Convention adjourned.

There has been quite a reaction in favor of Dr. Seymour, and there will be a demonstration in his favor on Saturday.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD.

CINCINNATI, October 23.—About two hundred and fifty delegates, two-thirds of them ministers, were present at the Synod of the German and English Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio and adjoining States to-day. The whole day and evening was spent in the discussion of questions in regard to pulpit fellowship, or the interchange of pulpits with other denominations. The current of sentiment was strongly opposed to such interchange.

THE GENERAL CHRISTIAN CONVENTION adjourned this forenoon to meet in Louisville in October, 1875. Thirteen hundred dollars, royalty from the Hymn Book, was turned over to the Missionary Society. Resolutions pledging aid to Kansas and Nebraska sufferers were adopted.

PATTON-SWING CASE ENDED—THE PROSECUTOR SUSTAINED AND PRESBYTERY REPROVED.

CHICAGO, October 23.—The Presbyterian Synod to-day, after a prolonged discussion, voted by a large majority to sustain the appeal of Professor Patton from the verdict of the Chicago Presbytery, in the Swing case, and subsequently the report of the committee appointed to express the action of the Synod in reference to the matter, was submitted with a recommendation that the Synod proceed to vote on the charges and specifications severally, and that the Synod be at liberty to take such final action, after the vote, as in the wisdom of the body may seem best. The report was adopted and the Synod proceeded to take a vote on the charges and specifications. Charges first and second, with the specifications, were sustained. At this point Rev. Mr. Fardie submitted a preamble and resolutions reciting the action of the Synod in the matter, sustaining and recommending Prof. Patton in his action, reproving the Chicago Presbytery for its verdict in the case and, for the sake of ending the unhappy controversy, and as the accused person had declared himself an independent minister, directing the Chicago Presbytery to erase Rev. Dr. Swing's name from its roll. After further discussion the resolutions were referred to a committee, who brought in the following, which was adopted:

"The committee appointed to prepare a minute expressing a sense of the Court in the matter of the appeal of Rev. F. L. Patton against the Rev. Dr. Swing from the decision of the Presbytery of Chicago, recommend the adoption of the following: First—The Synod sustains the appeal and reverses the action of the Court below. Second—The Synod find that both charges were proved. Third—The Synod believes that the proof of these charges would, under other circumstances, require it to pronounce the sentence of suspension from the Gospel ministry on the Rev. Mr. Swing; but, in view of the fact that Mr. Swing has not appeared before the bar of this Synod, and has, in fact, declared himself to be an independent minister, the Synod forbears to pronounce this sentence, and disposes of the case by requiring the Presbytery of Chicago to erase his name from the roll.

This ends the Swing matter, for the present, at least. The Synod adjourned.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Peoria and Rock Island.

NEW YORK, October 23.—At a meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad was held yesterday, and a report of the committee read, which presented the plan of reorganization, by which the bondholders have the appointment of an additional trustee, and the road is to be run under the direction of an advisory committee, for the benefit of the bondholders, who are to acquire peaceable possession of the road, should the company not reinstate their affairs within two and a half years. The report was adopted, and an Advisory Committee, consisting of J. Vernam, of New York; C. C. Hussey, of Pittsburgh, and Wm. O. McDowell, with Charles L. Frost as ex-officio member, appointed.

Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland.

SANDUSKY, October 23.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company, held in this city on the 21st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Lowing gentlemen were elected Directors: J. S. Farlow, T. D. Farnsworth and John Atkinson, of Boston; J. G. Deshler, of Columbus, and G. J. Anderson, of Sandusky. The following hold over: M. W. Pierce, of Boston; Wm. Melshire, of Cincinnati; J. H. Thomas, of Springfield, and J. D. Chamberlin, of Sandusky. At a meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were elected: J. S. Farlow, President; Wm. Welshire, Vice President, and J. D. Moore, Secretary and Treasurer.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

SAFE-BURGLARY TRIAL

Damaging Testimony Against Harrington.

Pennsylvanians Coming Home to Vote.

Reduced Fare, Except from Altoona to Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1874.

The Safe-Burglary Trial.

The examination of witnesses in the case of the persons charged with conspiracy in the Harrington safe-burglary was commenced to-day. Major Richards, the Superintendent of Police, was the first witness, and his statements were most damaging to Assistant District Attorney Harrington. The latter called upon Richards the day before the burglary and then and there stated that he believed that Mr. Columbus Alexander had put up the job. He and Richards watched the operations of the burglars from beginning to end, and when Richards wanted to make an arrest Harrington interposed, saying that he wanted to ascertain whether they went to Alexander's or not. In Mr. Richards' opinion, the burglars acted as though they had nothing to fear—as though they had been fully assured that they would not be molested. His whole testimony created the impression on all present, that Harrington was uncomfortably connected with the infamous attempt to fix a stigma on the character of Mr. Alexander. It will be remembered that during the Congressional investigation, Harrington was one of the counsel for the Government and Board of Public Works, and that Mr. Alexander was the most prominent among those who brought charges against the Board. Mr. Richards will be cross-examined on Monday, and Harrington's lawyers say they will then bring out facts which will explain away many of the dark points against their clients.

Pennsylvanians Coming Home.

Nearly all the citizens of Pennsylvania resident in Washington will go home to vote at the November election. The State Republican Association has succeeded in making arrangements for reduced transportation over the Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroads to all points on their lines, except from Altoona to Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1874.

THE SAFE-BURGLARY TRIAL.

Mr. Riddle having finished his opening address to the jury, the Court began the hearing of testimony.

Major Richards, Superintendent of Police, was sworn and testified that he first met Harrington on this subject on the first of April last. Met him again at his (Harrington's) house on the 23d and was shown a letter warning him concerning the burglary, and Harrington told him of his fears about it. Promised to send officers to watch the office. Harrington desired that only himself, Richards and Clarvoe should watch the office. While there, Williams called to see Harrington, and sent up his card. Harrington directed the servant to tell Williams to wait. Afterwards went with Harrington to the office to watch for the burglars. Secreted themselves in the office; heard parties come into the office and go out again, three times; left officer to watch from some other position; took position opposite the office; saw a suspicious looking person leave the same point and go across to the office; saw two persons come up the street and enter Harrington's office; crossed over and heard them at work in the office; wanted to arrest them, but Harrington requested him to wait till they came out, and then follow them and see if they went to Columbus Alexander's house. Harrington said that he had prepared a package and placed it in the safe, and wanted to see if they took it. Thought something serious was going on and, fearing that the parties might escape by the rear way, went to police headquarters and got more policeman and posted them to watch the rear alley. About one o'clock some one came out of the office and looked up and down the street. About ten minutes thereafter an explosion occurred in the office. Again suggested to Harrington that they should go in and arrest the burglars. Harrington still objected. About half an hour after the explosion, two parties came out, one going down Four-and-a-half street and the other, holding a bundle, started toward Fifth street. Richards said: "We followed him through several streets to the house of Columbus Alexander; arrested a man and took from him a bundle. All of us went to police headquarters.

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1874.

ANY Republican who supports any other candidate than the regular nominee of the party, steps outside the line and joins the enemy's skirmishers, headed by a guerilla.

UPON the manner in which the people of Pennsylvania discharge their trust at the ensuing election depend great results. In the language of the martyr-President it is largely within their power to "nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope on earth."

"Your independent, impartial voter is nothing if not conceited and self-satisfied." —*Post.*

From which it is to be inferred that that paper's little conspiracy to elect COCHRANE through the assistance of Mr. PURVIANCE, has come to grief.

The local Democratic organ is abandoning the State campaign, and looking solely after the interests of its faction in the local fight in Allegheny county. This indicates into what a desperate strait the party has fallen. Now is the time for Republicans to push things.

THERE is to-day full fifty thousand Republican majority in this State. The problem is to make this majority available. It can be successfully solved by bringing out the full Republican vote, and this is the work which now remains to be done. It is the hour for methodical, persistent and thorough-going effort.

THE New York correspondent of a Chicago paper writes that advertising agents in the former city complain that they are not now earning their salt. The general response they meet is "We are not advertising now." This is just where the business public make their mistake. If they want to stir up and revive business they should make a liberal use of printers' ink.

THERE will be a total eclipse of the moon, visible throughout the United States, commencing about half an hour after midnight of to-day. At one o'clock and forty-five minutes the moon will be entirely immersed in the earth's shadow, when totality commences and will last thirty-three minutes. This eclipse will take place while the moon is crossing from the north to the south side of the earth's orbit.

NORTHERN Democratic papers deny that any intolerance or proscription is practised towards Republicans in the South. What explanation have they to make of the shameful fact that sixty business firms of Shreveport, Louisiana, have just pledged themselves not to advance any supplies or money to any planter the coming year, who will give employment or rent lands to laborers who vote the Republican ticket in the coming election? Perhaps they will justify it.

LATTA, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, it will be remembered, was one of the most virulent Copperheads to be found in the State, during the slaveholder's rebellion. His zeal in behalf of treason was, perhaps, not inferior to that of VALLANDIGHAM, although he did not possess the courage of the Ohio traitor. The *Post*, even, cannot stomach him—at least we infer as much from its statement that "the country wants only the services of loyal men."

THE Supreme Court of the United States has now before it a test case involving the important question whether the tax levied on the cotton trade during the war by the Treasury Department, under authority of the President, was constitutional. The claimants allege that a Federal tax can only be laid by Congress, and that a Treasury regulation is not valid as a means of enforcing a tax. The rebounding of many millions of dollars hinges upon the decision of the Court.

THE St. Louis *Dispatch* (Democratic) also hoists the black flag of repudiation. Here is what that paper says:

"Unless there is some change brought about through the instrumentality of Congress—but other alternative, the naked skeleton of all republics, will be presented —*repudiation.*"

Every day it is becoming plainer and more apparent that the only way of preserving untarnished the plighted faith of the nation, and preventing it from being precipitated into the bottomless abyss of ruin and dishonor, is to uproot the Republican party.

JERE. BLACK desires all the world to know that, in his opinion, "the President of the United States had no right to interfere in Louisiana, or should have recognized the McEnery government when it got possession in September." This is the same legal luminary who doubted the power of the General Government to coerce a State, and who holds the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments to be fraudulent, and that they ought to be "put in process of gradual extinction." He is understood to be a candidate for election to the United States Senate, contingent upon Democracy carrying the State Legislature. The White Leaguers of Louisiana would unquestionably be proud of him.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* declares that the Ohio Democratic platform, which demanded a tariff for revenue only (and which is the language of Democratic platforms all over the country), thoroughly embraces the Democratic idea! Now, what does "a tariff for revenue only" mean? It means the ruin of the iron, lumber, wool and other interests of Pennsylvania, and the throwing out of work and wages the thousands of men these industries employ. It would close our manufactories, deprive our farmers of their home markets, and involve the loss of nine cents per pound and nearly ten per cent. *ad valorem* protection on Pennsylvania wool, and the loss of protection on various other farming products beside. If the manufacturers, mechanics, workingmen and farmers of our State desire this loss, let them vote for the candidates of the Democratic party.

ABOUT the coolest piece of political effrontery on record is the attempt of the Democratic press to make it appear that the Republican party is responsible for the existing business depression, and that the proper way for workingmen to secure remunerative employment is to vote the Democratic ticket. Disconcerted at the scarcity of work, it is perhaps natural that the uneducated and unintelligent poor should strike at the first object within their reach—which happens, just now, to be the Republican party. The workingmen of Pittsburgh, and of Pennsylvania generally, however, are far too sagacious and enlightened to engage in this blind business, or can be misled by the Democratic demagogism referred to; more particularly when it is considered that the Democratic free trade policy would throw them out of employment permanently, and destroy their various trades almost beyond hope of recovery.

COLONEL STEWART is making a gallant fight in the Twenty-first Congressional district, and his election, notwithstanding that the district has heretofore been Democratic by a majority of between two and three thousand, is not impossible. "'Tis not in nature to command success;" but Colonel STEWART has at least shown that he deserves it. He is an ardent friend of the trans-Allegheny canal, an improvement of the greatest importance to the people of his district, which his opponent cannot consistently advocate. The Democratic party has always been bitterly hostile to the improvement of internal navigation by the General Government, and it would be exceedingly good policy for the voters of the Twenty-first district to send a representative to Congress who believes in the constitutionality of such improvements. Colonel STEWART's election would be a clear case of the right man in the right place.

A DEMOCRATIC sheet published in the Eleventh Congressional district of this State suggests the following question to its candidates for Congress, and advises that candidates for the Legislature should be tested by the same question, with the view of getting an affirmative answer:

"Will you, if elected, vote for the repeal of the present unjust, inequitable and dishonest protective tariff, through whose influence, more than any other cause, our country has been brought to the brink of ruin?"

There it is, in plain black and white—the declaration of a deliberate purpose to revolutionize our tariff system and thus clog all the industrial machinery of the country. This avowal is in exact accordance with the Democratic platforms of Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri, Tennessee, New York and other States. On this plank, that of repudiation, the first two States carried, and it is over this triumph that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania has hurrahed itself hoarse with rejoicing. If the taxpayers of the State want a chance for prosperity to return and for business to revive, they will support the Republican ticket; if they desire financial and business agitations and excitements without number, they should vote for the candidates of the Democracy.

"REFERRED TO SHEPPARD."

Under this head we made some remarks, in our paper of Tuesday, concerning a political advertisement furnished to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, which was not inserted and which contained on the back of it, when returned to those who furnished it, the words "referred to SHEPPARD." From the well known preferences of that paper for FURMAN SHEPPARD, the Democratic candidate for District Attorney of Philadelphia, the inference drawn was that the advertisement had been referred to FURMAN SHEPPARD, and rejected because inimical to his interests as a candidate.

The facts on which we commented were furnished us by prominent Philadelphia Republicans, and the inferences drawn were so generally entertained by them that we felt no doubt of their correctness.

We now learn, however, that the night clerk in the *Ledger* office is named SHEPPARD, and that the advertisement was referred to him as a matter of course. This puts an entirely different face on the case, and takes away all grounds for the inferences unfavorable to the *Ledger* that were drawn in our article.

We cheerfully make this correction, and regret that we were led into an error by the current impressions of our political friends in Philadelphia. Their impressions were, under the circumstances, perhaps, perfectly natural, as they knew nothing of any other SHEPPARD than FURMAN; but now that the real fact is known, those impressions will be dispelled.

We are incapable, we trust, of doing wilful injustice to any one, and therefore promptly tender this correction.

THE evil leaven of Democratic repudiation is working rapidly. The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* urges the calling of a convention of the people of the Southern States for the openly avowed purpose of raising the standard of repudiation, State and national. And now comes ex-President ANDREW JOHNSON, who, proclaiming his steadfast Democracy, is making a stump-speaking canvass in Tennessee with a view of obtaining an election to the United States Senate from that Democratic State, advocating the entire repudiation of its debt, and of the national debt as well, claiming that "unless this is done the people of the country would eventually become slaves to a moneyed aristocracy." This is the work of the Democratic repudiators in Ohio and Indiana, whose successes Democratic papers and leaders in our own State proclaim as glorious Democratic victories. As a consequence of this, there is great uneasiness in the European markets for American bonds; our credit is going down there; and if the November elections should result in a Democratic victory, these bonds will be sent home in vast quantities to flood our market, producing a financial crash in our money centers with which the panic of last fall will not begin to compare. Every Pennsylvanian who is interested in the business prosperity of the Commonwealth and the country, should set his face like a flint against the consummation of this infamous repudiation treachery and the wide-spread ruin and disaster that would inevitably follow in its wake.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Go to the woods and hills! No tears
Dim the sweet look that nature wears.

The road to ruin—voting the Democratic ticket.

A full vote is the guarantee of Republican victory.

"Art, Glory, Freedom fail, but nature still is fair."

Chili will hold an international exposition next year.

Now is the time to harvest pumpkin pies and farmers' daughters.

Chicago has all the luxuries of the season. Its latest is a commune.

Chicago boasts of two hundred and fifty firms engaged in the fruit trade in that city.

When is the best time to read the Book of Nature? Now, when autumn turns its leaves.

A large number of English tourists of rank and title are now traveling in this country.

When a person has to stand up in a Paris horse car, no fare is collected by the driver. Fair enough!

The great cry of all department secretaries and bureau officers is more room and more clerks.

The *Post* wails over the impending defeat of Cochrane like a whangdoodle mourning for its first born.

How far will a penny go? Well, a Scotch firm of wire manufacturers have drawn one out to 2,700 feet.

San Francisco proposes a one-rail elevated railway, with the excruciating name of "crew-prismoidal!"

After you have voted the "Independent" ticket, take a Turkish bath, to get the Democracy out of you.

The *Post* don't like to hear the word. "Steady, lads, steady," run along our Republican line of battle.

Boston papers state that the retail trade of that city is now more active than at any previous time this year.

Republicans, a victory as signal as any you have ever achieved will be your reward, if you work for it.

The Democratic journals are greatly disturbed at the closing up of the Republican ranks since the October skirmishes.

The current of public sentiment is now running in the right direction. Let every Republican do what he can to keep it so.

Commodore Ferguson, of Philadelphia, proposes an international regatta, to be rowed on the Schuylkill in the summer of 1876.

Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, hopes to die under a Republican government, honestly administered. Let him come to Pennsylvania.

Brag amounts to nothing. The Democratic papers have just now all taken to the business of bragging. "Holdfast" is a better dog than brag.

The Sweet Grass Hills region, Dakota, must be a paradise. Major Twining and other gentlemen pronounce it the finest region they ever saw.

New England was formerly exempt from fever and ague, but since the war this troublesome disorder has crept nearly all over that region.

The Government is now paying out at least a million dollars a year to private parties for the use of their buildings for Government purposes.

Vermont papers relate that bears tore the clothing nearly off one boy, and "reasonably scared" another, which is probably a mild way of putting it.

During the past year the Western Union Telegraph Company has sent 622,868 free messages, 1,904,474 press messages, and 13,801,914 private messages.

The Treasury Department has hired Sanborn again, and is making use of the information collected by him and his agents upon very reasonable terms.

Richard Grant White has engaged to write a paper on "The Obsolescence of Language." His illustrations will be chiefly drawn from the *Post*.

Next month the New York State fish hatching house will be ready to distribute from three to four millions of fish for stocking the waters of the State.

Write. Thus far this year the letter correspondence of Great Britain has increased twenty-four per cent.; the letter correspondence here sixteen per cent.

Mass meetings impart enthusiasm to organized bodies and keep them active in the good work, but a personal canvass by the right kind of men makes converts.

Business men should remember that their advertisements are read after their stores are closed, and are often perused before they are opened in the morning.

If the women had been requested to wear such coarse goods as are now the fashion, by any force less palatable than fashion is, they would have revolted.

The mellow sunshine of the Indian summer falls on city streets and country valleys and hillsides alike, and the dreamy splendor of the season broods over all.

Many a time, when other States have faltered and fallen, Pennsylvania has plucked victory from defeat, and saved the republic. As it has done, it will do.

The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, an organization numbering over thirty-five thousand members, is in session at Baltimore. Delegates are present from every State in the Union.

HORACE GREELEY'S CYCLOPÆDIA.

In the book-publishing business of the last few years one of the most obvious facts or features has been the multiplication of encyclopædias, cyclopædias, scientific treasuries, etc.; that is, books which, in reference to all or most of the subjects of human knowledge, may answer the purpose which the dictionary answers in reference to the words of a language. Indeed, so many of these comprehensive works have of late been produced as to constitute a literaray phenomenon of the time. The phenomenon is, however, strictly natural; in other words, these books are the results of so many efforts to supply a general, imperious, peremptory demand. Books of the kind were always needed by civilized men; they existed in China five hundred years before our era, if not earlier, and a cyclopædia written on bricks in the cuneiform character is one of the literary treasures some years ago discovered among the Assyrian remains. But the need was never before so urgent as at the present time. The lawyer, the physician, the preacher, the mechanic, the merchant, the newspaper man, each in the pursuit of his occupation and in the common intercourse of life, is constantly brought into intellectual contact with subjects concerning which he feels compelled either to enlarge or to freshen his information. So vast are the accumulations of knowledge in all departments, so close are the relations established among the various nations and between the widely separated sections of each country that every man engaged in "dealings with the world" requires all the artificial helps he can get in order to maintain a really intelligent rapport with his surroundings. And still more must he use helps if he would assume the initiative and push his fortunes by taking a leading part in the world's activity.

The great recommendation of the cyclopædia is the alphabetical arrangement of its subjects, enabling the reader with facility to find the information he wants. It so happens, however, that in spite of the convenient arrangement, many works of the class are less adapted than they might be to the needs of a busy man who has little time for research. The article which contains the information sought for is really quite an extensive essay or treatise, and must be read at least cursorily before the fact or principle wanted can be found. The late Horace Greeley, continually engaged in literary work which made it necessary for him to consult cyclopædias, was led to conceive the plan of a book which should, as he believed, better than any existing work meet the wants of busy and practical men. All works of the kind within his knowledge seemed to him unadapted to this class of readers by reason of their extreme voluminousness, one of them forming a library in itself. As already intimated, to consult such a work is a labor involving loss of time and serious inconvenience. Mr. Greeley also objected to the same works that sufficient pains were not taken to secure equality in all the articles with reference to accuracy and fullness of statement, some articles being quite on a level with the time, while others were allowed in successive editions to remain as first written many years before. A cyclopædia for busy, practical men ought not, Mr. Greeley thought, to consist of more than three or four volumes, that it might lie on a table for convenient use. It ought farther, he said, to be a book of facts, not of discussions or critical opinions; finally, it ought, he insisted, to be rigorously accurate, being always kept abreast of the advance of knowledge. This was not mere speculation with Mr. Greeley; he was so sincerely interested in the production of a work in accordance with his conception, that he repeatedly urged his friend, Mr. A. J. Johnson, the well-known publisher, to undertake the enterprise, promising to render him all the aid he could in carrying it to a successful issue.

The first volume of the work prepared in accordance with Mr. Greeley's ideal, has at length appeared, under the title of *Johnson's New Universal Cyclopædia: A Scientific and Popular Treasury of Useful Knowledge.* Though a volume of 1,677 pages, it can be conveniently held in the hand, being, in fact, less bulky or unwieldy than "Webster's Unabridged." When accompanied, as destined to be, by two additional volumes, this Cyclopædia will still be a table book. The printing, paper, plans, engravings, etc., are excellent, all that could be desired, we fancy. As to the more important concern, the contents of the volume, we are happy to say that they seem to us to justify very strong terms of commendation. We feel no doubt that if "the founder of the *Tribune*" could see the volume and use it for a few days, he would cheerfully confess that his conception had been in the main realized. Certainly if it failed to answer his expectations, we can not think whither he could look with much prospect of finding literary workmen likely to succeed where the editors and assistants employed in the preparation of this cyclopædia were supposed to come short. The "Editors in Chief" are Frederick A. P. Barnard, L.L.D., etc., etc., President of Columbia College, and Arnold Guyot, Ph.D., LL.D., etc., etc., Professor in Princeton College, and among the twenty-one "Associate Editors" are such scholars as Dr. C. P. Krauth, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Theodore Woolsey, ex-President of Yale College, not to mention some others almost or even quite as eminent in literature or science.

No one who examines the book can doubt that the claim of the editors to have obtained the most competent assistance in the preparation of the articles is fully sustained. In the long list of contributors are the names of many men—American and foreign—distinguished in letters and science, and the most important articles are the work of specialists in their subjects. Thus, the article on Electricity is by President Henry Morton, the article on Comparative Anatomy is by Professor E. D. Cope; Professor Arnold Guyot treats of the Earth; Professor Henry Hartshorn expounds the subject of Evolution, and, as a matter of local interest, we may mention that Calvinism is handled with consummate acumen and vigor by Professor A. A. Hodge, D.D., of the Western Theological Seminary. The foregoing examples may serve as illustrations of the care taken to make the book worthy of its originator and of the times. Indeed, covering, as the work aspires to do, nearly the entire range of human knowledge, condensation and selection condition the only possibility of its success. To find the requisite skill in selection and condensation, it was evidently necessary to seek out masters of the great subjects to be exhibited within narrow limits. A mere compiler would, in the premises, be a mere bungler, producing literary rubbish. It was Montesquieu who said of Tacitus, that he abridged everything because he saw everything.

We may add that this cyclopædia is particularly full in the departments of American geography and American biography; being, in truth, a rather complete gazetteer of the United States and also a biographical dictionary. Distinguished and notorious living characters find mention. Towns are treated commonly by residents, as the generally newspaper men. Upon the whole we do not hesitate to say with confidence which popular government is found, that, as a cheap thesaurus of knowledge and by virtue of which such govern- concise and yet clear, intelligible form, it must succeed, if it succeed at all, the Republican candidates are pre-eminent cyclopædia has no equal among above their rivals. known to us, and that as a vote for a change of rulers. What in- of reference for busy, practical ments have men to offer? We are for the family it fills a place here asked to put out a party which has paid off vacant. the public debt to the extent of about nine- teen millions in thirteen years, and put in a party which run up the debt to about forty millions in twenty-five years. If any body wants that sort of reform they can vote for it of course. For this is a remarkably free country. Very few good citizens outside of the Democratic party have not at some time within the last dozen years returned thanks that Pennsylvania had not a Democratic Governer in 1861; and a great many are not less thankful that we have not had one of that sort since. The impression is that the Commonwealth needs something better than the Democratic rule until that old burden of indebtedness shall be entirely lifted from its shoulders. We are doing very well in Pennsylvania in spite of Rings and other things deemed inimical to public interests.

The esteem which a critical exam- of the work wins for it, is illus- the following testimonials. They of very many already furnished- nent scholars and educators and munity—men whose names arou by all as the names of men who carry great weight and chall respect:

From Professor George Bruce, Chancellor of the West Pittsburgh, Pa.:

I have examined with c a scien- versal Cyclopedia," and the people: tific and popular treas the scholar other," and as such, well as and also equally well a among the and professional men their depart- thors of the important other coun- most accomplished authorities ments, in our which they tries and are such a work, of on the subject, will enable the write. The novel the value of this giving the names of nineteen, and Intelligent readers bases of the auth authority. The most durable kind, at the same time, for a work con- ces: the abundance ledge, so ably and the extremely the best of the taining so much knowledge, offered to prepared, result to secure for it a kind ever, will the public, at Jacobus, D.D., LL. wide circulate. Allegheny, Pa.:

From Prof supprised to find such D. Theological cri compared within We are m universal Cyclopedia." It a wealth of mirable purpose of the the covers and for most convent- well answ elbow for most familiar ces, the titles of the distinguished ent usefu ers as of the several referees had prepared us to ex- follows; we find more than Associated within this com- pect to cannot be set forth with limitations of space and pass- bring it with Appleton's las- Archives, we find thirty additio- cal

A NEW way of collecting municipal and State taxes in Illinois is proposed by the Chicago *Tribune*, by which, that journal says, twenty or twenty-five per cent. can be saved in expenses. The *Tribune* thinks the merchants and all the rest of the people of that city and State could thus be relieved of one-fifth or one-fourth of the taxes with which they are now handicapped. It is proposed to repeal the tax by valuation, so that the wholesale and retail dealer shall pay a fixed sum annually, in the shape of a license fee or in some other way, instead of paying indefinite amounts on what some shiftless assessor guesses the value of his store, and his goods, and his home, and his personal property may be.

It is affirmed that the scum of Asia is floating hitherward, and that out of every one hundred Mongolians who come to the United States twenty-five are departed criminals.

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FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

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GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

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JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

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HENRY GERWIG.

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JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

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Moderation in the use of stimulants, like the avoidance of all excesses, is unquestionably praiseworthy and life-prolonging. All sensible persons admit this. But the vendors of non-alcoholic slops, desirous of undermining the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in order to sell their own worthless trash, have thought fit to go to the length of denouncing as baneful in the extreme all invigorants containing spirits. Now the very reverse of this is the case, the fact being that no vegetable bitters entirely devoid of alcohol are worth a rush, that being the one ingredient which prevents the decomposition and souring of the others. Probably no one knows better than you, Messieurs the Trumpery Tonic Vendors, that the perfectly pure liquor used to dissolve the botanic constituents of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the very best medium that could have been selected to facilitate and confirm the invigorating, protective and remedial action of the great stomachic.

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The only article that vent it falling out HAIR ON BALD HE arf and Dandruff, and keep the head free. PITTSBURGH,
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EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS
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Have Mark Own the Prices of their
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In consequence of our recent embarrassment, and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few weeks some Bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.

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ENVELOPES,
All Styles, Sizes and Colors, Neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all Kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.

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NEW BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.
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In fact, everything New and Desirable in Dress Goods, from 12½c a yard up to the finest goods.

Very Attractive New Stock of LADIES' SUITS, &c. Embroidered Sacques and Jackets. Beaded Jackets and Sacques. Black Satin Overskirts. Elegant New Polonaises. New Shawls.

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LATEST STYLES MILLINERY GOODS,
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STAPLE NOTIONS.
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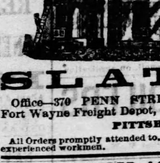

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 23, 1874.

The Pittsburgh money market is showing signs of hardening rates for discounts and a gradual decrease of the money available for loans in the hands of the banks. Exchange on New York is scarce and commands a premium of 75 cents to $1 per thousand in transactions between the banks.

The condition of business is still the theme of anxious discussion in bank parlors and in the counting rooms of the merchants. The despondent ones shake their heads, and say "the end is not yet," and predict failures and general disaster to come in the winter which is just on us. This despondency which makes and keeps business dull is insensibly wearing away, and if this simple fact is only kept in mind there will be one great gain. The difference between the ordinary condition in which every body expects prosperity and makes expenditures freely for the purposes of realizing profit from them in the future, and the present condition in which everybody tries to cut expenditures to a hand-to-mouth mode, and sees in the future only gloom and uncertainties, is vast. It really makes no difference whether good and bad times are coming freely and hopefully is bought and sold; buying only what must be had for business. The fact which we have already stedily mentioned that production has been diminished more than consumption, and that the latter is pressing upon the former more and more, and must soon force a reduction of the latter, is the natural end of a restoring force, and from the high panics is to wear out of past panics we can draw encouragement, and it should be remembered that, and it should be remembered that, and it should be remembered that, is not the only commercial difficulty which the country has passed through which the country has finally. Past experience limits the period of in fixing within disappearance of such development and

As the prosperity bles. troubles of 1857, so swept upon the the panic of 1873, yet time will it be allowed for the recuperative energy of the nation to restore the shattered confidence and credit, and those who expect the return of the normal of business activity will ate revigoodly time for a natural recurring a unreasoning and foolish as they are as nothing but disaster in the further see

—The speculative feeling in which has been so marked of late favor of the bulls, the market is at 80¾.

—The Bank of England lost £610,000 during the week closing yesterday's business, but at the regular weekly meeting of the directors to-day made no change in its minimum discount rate. It appears that the bank, on the past week's showing, has a reserve of 36¾ per cent.; last week the reserve was 35¾ per cent. As the result of no advance above 4 per cent. in the bank rate, British consols have improved ¼ for money. United States bonds in London show few changes from yesterday, but these are generally toward lower figures. Erie shares are higher than yesterday. The news that the bank rate had not been advanced failed to awaken either gold or exchange in this market, all the sales of gold having been at 110¼@110¾.

—As compared with this time last year, which was then one month after the development of the crisis, Government bonds now average about 5 per cent. in prices higher. All of the better sort of investment shares in the New York market show advances ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. There are some few changes the other way, as, for instance, Columbus Chicago and Indiana Central shares are now quoted as low as 16, against 22 one year ago; New York and Erie 27 against 45 a year ago; Northwest preferred 54 now, against 65¾ then; Toledo and Wabash 31 now, against 43¾ then; and some few others show small differences in the same direction, but all these indicate companies in bad credit from failure to meet obligations of one character or another. In this active market, City 6's are 104¼, against 101 then; Lehigh Valley Railroad shares 61¾ now, against 50 then; Pennsylvania Railroad 54¾ now, against 66 then; Reading Railroad 54 now, against 59¾ then; Old Creek 8 now, against 11 then; Cumberland 43¾ now against 38 then; Northern Central 51 now against 58 then; Lehigh Navigation 49 now, against 54 then; United Companies of New Jersey 127¾ now, against 114 then; Northwestern Railroad 96 now, against 85¾ then, and Philadelphia and Erie 14 now, against 17 then. Nearly all of the Philadelphia bank stocks are to 10 per cent higher now than one year ago.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 23, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1862	113	113	113	113	113
5-20's, 1864	113	113	113	113	113
5-20's, 1865	117	117	117	117	117
5-20's, 1865, new	117	117	117	117	117
5-20's, 1867	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1868	118	118	118	118	118
10-40's	111½	111½	111½	112	112
Currency 6's	118	118	118	118	118
New Superfund	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Central Pacific 1st	77½	78	78	78	78
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Adams Express	67	67	67	67	67
Merchants' Union	87	87	87	87	87
Wells-Fargo Express	78	78	78	78	78
American Express	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
United States Express	60	60	60	60	60
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Erie	27	27	27	27	27
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	87	87	87	87	87
Illinois Central	120	120	120	120	120
Cleveland & Pitts'gh	93	93	93	93	93
Cleveland & Pitts'gh, guar.	86	86	86	86	86
Do. preferred	93	93	93	93	93
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93
St. Paul, common	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Do. preferred	65	65	65	65	65
Wabash, common	28	28	28	28	28
Do. preferred	43	43	43	43	43
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Chicago & Alton	90	90	90	90	90
Boston, H. & E	24	24	24	24	24
Hartford & Erie	13	13	13	13	13
Hannibal & St. Jos	24	24	24	24	24
Dig. & Cin.	97	97	97	97	97
C., C. & I. C.	93	93	93	93	93
Terre Haute	7	7	7	7	7
Do. new	61	61	61	61	61
South Carolina, April	15	15	15	15	15
Pacific 6's	94	94	94	94	94
Missouri 6's	94	94	94	94	94

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	54½	
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales	104	
Reading, sales	54¾	and 55½
United Companies of N. J., sales	128½	
Old Creek	8	
Lehigh Valley	60½	
Allegheny Valley	39½	
Central Transportation, sales	42¾	and 42½
P., C. & St. L. m'tge bonds	67	

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 23, 1874.

There was a fair degree of activity visible among the general wholesale and commission houses to-day. Groceries were rather quiet, but a moderate jobbing business was transacted. In grain wholesale transactions were principally confined to oats, while other grain sold freely in a jobbing way at unchanged prices. Country produce was fairly active, especially potatoes, of which there were large sales at a reduction of about 5c per bushel from previous quotations.

The following statement exhibits the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail, canal and river for last report:

Flour, bbls	2,550	Apples, bbls	481
Corn, sks	630	Wheat, sks	485
Barley, sks	125	Hay, tons	20
Oats, sks	1,958	Butter, pkgs	34
Bacon, pcs	1,300	Bacon, tcs	61
Potatoes, sks	1,650	Hay, bales	365
Peaches, crates	28	Cider, bbls	187

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market to-day was rather quiet, accepting oats, in which a fair degree of new large transactions at about previous prices. There are, however, but few full cars of consequence offering the past three days. Still there is a very large supply from the previous heavy receipts. Wheat ranges from Kentucky and Illinois white wheat at $1 25@1 28 bush; extra Michigan white, $1 22@1 25; Ohio do, $1 18@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter, $1 10@1 15. Corn is quiet at about unchanged prices. Old corn is now the leading grade, and the finishing class of grain steady. We quote at 88@90c per bushel for high mixed; 87@90c for old car; new corn is in fair supply at 80@85c, mixed, on track. Oats were very active, and the demand seemed to keep prices at their former points, and we unhesitatingly advance the stock. We quote at 50@52c for white, with occasional transactions both at and within these figures; 48@50c for mixed. Barley was quiet to-day, and we heard of no transactions; the nearest approach to a sale was at $1 20@1 15. Rye continues quiet at $1 00@1 05.

We noted the following sales to-day:

1 car white oats	61½
1 car white oats	61
2 cars white oats	60
1 car white oats	59
1 car mixed oats	58

FLOUR—The market is active at some what reduced quotations. We note sales of 100 bbls low-grade flour at $5 00; 100 do bakers at $5 40; and wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 @8 00; No. 2 amber wheat do $6 50@7 00; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 30c off $ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are slightly lower than the above. We quote choice to fancy brands of white winter wheat $6 75@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; Minnesota flour $6 50@6 75; red winter, new do $6 25@6 50; Kentucky flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 25; corn meal $5 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 $ bbl. Buckwheat flour prices at 10 @12c $ lb.

HAY—The market continues to be very largely stocked and prices are depressed. We note sales of 1 car timothy at $16 00; 1 car damaged at $12 00 $ ton. We quote prime timothy baled at $20 00@21 00 $ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $15 00@19 00; inferior $10 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $22 00@24 00. There has been a limited supply of loose hay on the Allegheny market. Choice No. 1 timothy is quoted at $25 00@26 00; No. 2, $23 00@24 00, on store. Clover seed $3 00@3 22 00; inferior $17 00@20 00. Receipts for the past two weeks.

MILL FEED—The market is strong, and prices are generally advanced. The demand is steady at $1 15@1 20 $ cwt; shorts at $1 20 @1 25 $ cwt; chop feed, $1 00@1 05 $ cwt; chopped feed, $1 10@1 80 $ cwt; oil meal $1 50 @2 00 $ cwt.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

GROCERIES—There is a rather quiet market and transactions are chiefly of a jobbing character. Prices are unchanged, as follows:

Green Coffees.		*Syrups.*	
Fancy	24@25c	Japan	55@ 1 00
Choice	23@24c	Oolong	70@ 85c
Prime	22c	Fancy	$1 00
Good	20c	Souchong	75@ 85c
Java	30c	*Molasses.*	
Roasted Coffees.		Strictly ch'e N O	80c
Rio, in papers	28c	Good	80c
Rio, in bulk	25c	Prime	85c
Java	37c	Demerara	85@90c

Sugars.	
Standard A	11½c
Standard B	11c
Standard extra C	10½c
Standard lards	10½c
Franklin extra C	10½c
American extra C	10c
Atlantic C	9¾c
Cuba	9½c
Porto Rico	9¾@10¼c
Teas.	
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00
Gunpowder	50c@$1 25
Candles.	
Star, full weight	15c
Stearine	15c
Spices.	
Allspice, ₱ lb	17½@18c
Cassia, ₱ lb	40@45 c
Nutmegs, ₱ lb	85@1 00
Cloves, ₱ lb	50 c
Pepper, ₱ lb	27 @28 c

The St. Louis *Globe* says: Belcher's Sugar Refining Company reported yesterday a decline of 3c in refined sugars. We change our quotations to agree with the market as it stands to-day, which is as follows:

Cut loaf sugar	13
Crushed sugar	12¾
Granulated sugar	12¾
Powdered sugar	12¾
Fine powdered sugar	12¾
Coffee sugar, A	11¾
Coffee sugar, B	11¾
Coffee sugar, extra C	11¾
Coffee sugar, C	11

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We quote as follows: Cincinnati sugar cured hams, ₱ lb, 14½c; do 15c; shoulders plain s. c., ₱ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15c; dried beef, canvassed, 15c; beef tongues ₱ doz, $6 50@7 00; bacon—shoulders, ₱ lb, 9c; clear sides, 13½@14c; clear rib sides, do, 13½c; clear sides, do, 12c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $24 25; prime lard, refined for summer use, in tcs, 13c; 5-lb pails, do 13½c; buckets, do 13½c; in 3-lb caddis, do 17c; in 5-lb caddis do 16½c; in 3-lb pails, do 17½c; in 5-lb pails, do 17½c; in 5-lb do, 17c; ham sausage 10c.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices unchanged. Extra No. 1, winter strained, $1 10@1 12 ₱ gal; summer do $1 05@1 07; remainder 1176 with light supply.

TALLOW—Sells at 7½@8c ₱ lb for choice, and 7@7½c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—*Butter* is steady and unchanged. Choice roll is in demand, with inferior grades rather neglected. The consumptive demand is considerably decreased since the prevalence of the high prices. We quote choice roll at 20@22c ₱ lb; medium 20@23c; common to fair 18@22c. *Cheese* continues steady with a good demand. Quotations are as follows: New York Goshen 16½@17c ₱ lb; Ohio factory 16c; Sweitzer 17@18c.

EGGS—The market is somewhat steadier but prices are unchanged. We quote at 22@23c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

BEESWAX—Prime is quoted at 31@33c ₱ ₰ wholesale; 38c in a jobbing way.

FEATHERS AND BRISTLES—We quote at $2 00@2 50 per bbl for common. Cranberries are in fair supply and prices are steady. We quote at $8 00@10 00 for Western; $10 00@12 00 for Eastern; $15 00 per bbl for Sackett's. Onions are steady at unchanged prices at $3 00 per bbl.

HOMINY—The market rules at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ ₰, 62@65c for round lots; 68@72c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ ₰, 50@55c.

HOPS—We quote 1874's at 45@50c; 1873's 30@35c.

HONEY—Is active and firm at 35c ₱ ₰ in the wholesale market; in a jobbing way sales by the single frame of 2,000 at 40c. Honey is quoted at 35c. Medium pickles are quoted at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; mixed do $1 75@2 00; mixed pickles $1 25@1 50 ₱ half bbl.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are ₱ bbl; $2 10@2 20 ₱ bushel; medium $2 25@ 2 30; mixed $2 10@2 20. Onions rule at $1 00 @1 10 ₱ bushel, with a fair trade in a small way. Green peas rule at $2 00 ₱ bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 23, 1874.

The market has ruled quiet and steady to-day, with further crude yesterday as shown in the wells, quoting in the prices of oil at the previous being about 5c lower than was also a slightly unfettered at wells. Refined

We quote spot at 87½@90c on 1 immediate shipment @85c; Union 60@65c. United, at wells, 62¾ @65c; 36,500 bbls are reported in lines 60c. Sales of tations. Parkers at quo-

The tendency in continues to be for refined oil to give way, with 25@50c per brl. prices. We white on the

New York—Refined s month is quoted at 11½c. chance of the

Philadelphia—Refined is quoted at 11¾c for spot; 11¾c for November.

OIL BARREL

The market continues dull at $1 30@1 33 for country.

CRUDE—Sales of 1,000 brls at 6¼c for city; There was considerable activi river market, opening in the early sess for United at wells, but declined over day to 6@6¼c, rallying slightly at 6 7c @6 9c were the ruling figures at the 6¾c was also a decline of from 2½@3c from Smith Bell and Barns the previous 1 6c, reaching in some instances 6¼ mediate shipments prices ranged at 6c. The total sales in the river di tertay, footed up largely, and so the market naturally brought a decid excitement among the oil men coming after business hours. Prices remain average quotations. sales:

1,500 bbls, Upper road, spot.
1,000 bbls, Upper road, spot.
2,000 bbls, Upper road, spot.
2,000 bbls, middling uplands 14½c.
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells
7,500 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells
7,000 bbls, Parker's, Union, at wells
2,000 bbls, Parker's, Penn., at wells
3,000 bbls, Parker's, Union, immediate shipment.
5,000 bbls, Parker's, United, immediate shipment.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Closing. 22.—The market was quiet, with refiners not pressing business; refined is quoted 12½c; crude 6¾c; bids refined for prompt delivery at 11½c; 1,000 do for the balance of month 11c; 25,000 cases choice lamp oil at 29½c; 10,000 do city test 27½c; 5,000 do 175@175c for shipment; city naptha 10c. Philadelphia delivery dull and without demand; refined is offered at 11½c.

OIL CITY, October 23.—The market is quiet at 86@87½c.

TITUSVILLE, October 23.—The market is very dull at 86@87½c.

ROUSEVILLE, October 23.—The market is quiet and weak at 86@87½c.

TIDIOUTE, October 23.—The market is dull at 87½c.

PARKERS, October 23.—The market is quiet and firm; United 68c; immediate shipment 87½@88c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—The market is quiet. Crude 6¾c; crude 8c; cases 10½c; sales none; future, November, 11½c.

Crude Oil Received by A. Y. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Radiant O W	132

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 24, 1874.

We can note no change in the market for pig metal since our last report. There has been considerable inquiry this week, but sales are still limited to small lots for immediate use.

The rolling mills are all in operation and using up a good deal of iron, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and many persons expect even lower prices than now prevail.

We are reported the following sales:

NEVERSONS COAL RESULTED FROM L. S. ORE.

200 tons grey forge, f.s	$25 00—5 mos
200 tons white and mottled	25 50—4 mos
100 tons grey forge	25 50—4 mos
100 tons medium grey neutral	25 50—4 mos
100 tons mottled	24 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge neutral	25 00—cash.
100 tons grey forge	25 50—4 mos
100 tons grey forge	25 00—60 days
75 tons No. 2 foundry	27 50—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry	28 00—4 mos
100 tons No. 2 foundry	24 00—5 mos
100 tons No. 2 foundry

CITY MATTERS.

OUR BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Manufacturers and Merchants Aroused.

The attention of our readers need hardly be directed to the call for a meeting of manufacturers, merchants and others of the two cities, which appears in another column. The names appended are in number and weight sufficient to attract attention, and we invite an examination of the list. That the meeting will be a rousing and earnest one there can be no doubt, and that it will have its influence is certain.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., }
ROOM 2, First National Bank, }
PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 23, 1874. }

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.,	30.27	44	92	N. E.	Light.	Foggy
2 P. M.,	30.14	55	69	N.	Fresh	Clear.
9 P. M.,	30.24	50	64		Calm.	Foggy

Mean barometer..30.22 Highest thermometer..56
Mean thermom'r.....50 Lowest thermometer..44

G. H. ROSE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Republican Meetings.

As will be seen by reference to the advertisements in another column, two Republican meetings are to be held this evening, one at the corner of Fulton and Webster streets, in the Eighth ward, the other at Birmingham Market hall, Twelfth street, South Side. Able and eloquent speakers will be present at both meetings, and it is hoped they will be greeted with large audiences.

Lamp Explosion.

The explosion of a coal oil lamp at the residence of R. Wagonknecht, over a saloon on Smithfield street, opposite Municipal Hall, very nearly caused a conflagration. The lamp had been left burning on a table near a window, and the explosion set fire to the bed clothes, which were badly damaged. The timely discovery of the fire and the prompt application of several buckets of water, obviated the necessity of calling out the fire department.

Partnership Troubles.

Jas. K. Horn yesterday filed a bill in equity in the District Court, asking that his partners, Martin Rowley and Patrick Moran, be required to produce the copies or contracts entered into by them for the construction of certain sections on the Bennett's Branch and Lewistown, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroads, and to render an account of the business done in three stores owned by them, and of all other business of the firm.

Grass-Whoppers.

A gentleman largely engaged in the live stock business, and who has just returned from an extended tour of the West, assures us that on more than one occasion the train upon which he traveled was impeded by grasshoppers. He says that on cool nights they "roost" on the rail, in such numbers that the wheels and track, as they are crushed, become very greasy that they cannot move the train. He says suspends is not a circumstance to crushed grasshoppers in impeding the motion of a locomotive.

Obituary.

Yesterday morning the Rev. Charles Jones, one of our oldest and best known colored barbers, died at his residence, on Pastore street, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Jones came to this city some forty-five years ago, from Washington, Pa., where he was born, and opened a barber shop and continued in that business until he took to preaching as a weekside. Deceased was a leading member and local preacher of the Wylie avenue A. M. E. Church, and was a member of the Trustee Board when that church was built. He was known among us as a consistent Christian, whose christian qualities were admired by every one, and was loved for the purity of his life and his gentle, mild and cheerful disposition. His funeral will take place on Sabbath afternoon, at two o'clock, from the Wylie avenue A. M. E. Church.

Consistency.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In looking over the Post of yesterday, I observed the following, under the heading of "Additional Radical Blessings: The Reading (Pa.) Hardware Company have reduced the wages of their employees ten per cent."

Now, Mr. Editor, if it was a radical blessing for the Reading Hardware Company to reduce their employees wages ten per cent., what kind of a "blessing" was it for the Post people to reduce their employees' wages twelve per cent., six months ago, and that too, at a time when not another morning paper in the city had done so. Verily, the Post's consistency is of the jewel kind, and as Dan Rice says, although Democratic "blessings," the community should not be astonished at several small jerk shops cropping out in various parts of our city; that is, if we see to take into consideration the length of time the Post people have been practicing the "blessing" business.

A DEMOCRAT.

who is obliged to subscribe for the COMMERCIAL to get the news.

Dedication of Wylie Avenue United Presbyterian Church.

The dedication of the Wylie Avenue United Presbyterian Church, corner of Logan alley, tomorrow, the 26th inst. The exercises are to be of unusual interest. The first service will be held in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Many of the city ministers will attend religious services in the morning, and will assist in the exercises. The pastor of the church, Rev. W. J. Knox will read a brief historical sketch of the congregation since its organization. This will be a deeply interesting statement, and will be for the first time relate interesting incidents connected with the work.

Following will be a dedicatory sermon by the Rev. S. R. Frazier, of the Third United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Frazier is one of the finest public orators of the denomination, and his effort is expected to be of unusual interest and ability. There will follow the addresses by Chancellor Woods, of the University, and by General J. K. Moorhead and Major William Frew.

In the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, Rev. S. F. Scovel will preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. J. R. W. Sloan, D.D., President of the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary, will deliver a sermon.

The Wylie Avenue Church has a remarkable history, and success is unequaled in the history of the denomination. Organized a little over two years, it now numbers two hundred and fifty members, with a large attendance at each Sabbath service.

There is yet a floating debt of over thirty-five hundred dollars, which is pressing heavily and it is hoped that at the services on Sunday the congregation may be relieved of its entire indebtedness.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

MRS. BOWERS, in the famous character of *Mary Stuart*, last evening presented a magnificent portrayal of the trials, misfortunes and tragic ending of the Queen of Scots. Mary Stuart's fame, made interesting and romantic by her history, and embellished by the genius of Walter Scott and Schiller, has rarely had, on the American stage, a more touching and faithful representation than was witnessed last evening at the Opera House. The very favorable impression manifested by the audience on the rising of the curtain was deepened almost entirely to the magnificent acting of Mrs. Bowers. The version used, joining as it does two entirely distinct episodes in the history of Mary Stuart, and therefore devoid of exhausting material, has been made an effective support, as well as necessitating the elision of many of the most effective passages of Schiller's tragedy, was much inferior to the standard version used at Library Hall on Monday evening. In support, too, was anything but adapted to aid the leading actress to a perfect representation of the character. The insufferable *Lord Burleigh*, *Douglas*, and Mr. Crampton as *Lord Burleigh*, same good. Mr. Chapman, as Mr. Emery's *Osthering Sejton* was tolerably valuable as a supporting character, but outside of these characters the support was much inferior to the requirements of the drama. These deficiencies were, however, more than made up by Mrs. Bowers. The splendid acting of Mrs. Bowers, although deprived of some of its most effective passages by the lack of support, and the exigencies of the support, was rendered with much power, and in the closing scene of the tragedy of the wonderful purity and perfection with which Mrs. Bowers portrayed the last farewell of the unfortunate Queen to her faithful friends, her forgiveness for her powerful and triumphant enemies and her readiness to be released from the sufferings of the turbulent world which she was leaving, produced a powerful impression even upon the most critical of her audience. The tragedy was witnessed by a large and very appreciative audience, and Mrs. Bowers' splendid acting was met with the most liberal and sympathetic applause.

This afternoon, at the matinee performance, "Mary Stuart" will be repeated, and it should be by all means a crowded house, as Mrs. Bowers' presentation of the character is a rare dramatic treat. The evening performance will also be a splendid entertainment, as the bill includes "Lucrezia Borgia" and "Katherine and Petruchio," or "The Taming of the Shrew," with Mrs. Bowers in the leading parts.

Fifth Avenue Theater.

"Jack and the Beanstalk," with Denier, and Sloan, and Siegrist, and Maffin and Andy Morris, and Pauline Richards, and Cole Granger, and the new scenery and tricks and traps, was presented last night before a crowded house, each and every person in attendance seeming to enjoy it to the full. At times things will compare favorably with the best, and furnish food for almost unlimited laughter. The specialties introduced between the acts of the pantomime are really worth all the money to those who like show. The ventriloquism of Phil. Heath, Mlle. Zuleila's hat spinning, the graceful groupings of Siegrist, Sterling and Hughes, and the wonderful acrobats so deftly manipulated by Denier, Pat. Rooney's inimitable Irish songs and dances, and other specialties went to make up "perfectly splendid."

But two more opportunities remain for seeing the Denier troupe—at the matinee this afternoon, and in the evening. Don't fail to go to one or the other.

Miss Jane Coombs—"The Sphinx."

Persons desiring to secure seats for any night during the engagement of Miss Jane Coombs, the favorite actress, can now find her at the box-office of the Pittsburgh Opera House. Of her impersonation of *Blanche de Chelles*, in Octave Feuillets' new play, "The Sphinx," the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"The play has a deep mystery, which is not revealed till the end of the third act, and then it intensifies the expectations. The situations and incidents are such as only the French faculty could conceive, and the outline is eminently French. In this we follow the fashion of calling extravagant or exaggerated things in social life French, although the French home life is as pure as that of any. Hypocrisies and shams are not confined to France, however, that there is nothing in the play to shock the most sensitive of refined taste. The interest sensibilities of the play center on the part and action of the play center on the part of *Mlle. Chelles*—*Miss Coombs*. It is intensely interesting from the very beginning. The life of incessant gayety which she pursues in order to fight down hopeless passion; the levity with which she throws off her would-be lovers; her emotion in the discovery of her secret, and the despair which follows it, call in play Miss Coombs' remarkable versatility. Without any violence of action or speech, the deep earnestness of her tones make them thrillingly effective. To all this she adds the graces of a superb person and elegant dressing."

Library Hall—"Rose."

The season to be given by Sherry's Dramatic Combination, at Library Hall, begins on Monday evening next, when will be produced, for the first time in this city, a play written expressly for Miss Rose Wood, the "star" of the troupe, by Celia Logan. Mr. Sherry's company is well selected and thoroughly drilled, and is capable of doing everything set down for them in a satisfactory manner.

The sale of reserved seats is now going on at the music store, No. 32 Smithfield street. The season promises to be a fairly successful one.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The ladies' matinee at this theater begins at 2:30 P. M. to-day, and the evening performance at eight o'clock. The St. Felix Troupe, Sands, Thomas, the Calhouns, and a dozen other performers will participate.

THE RAILROAD COMPANY AND SECOND AVENUE.

Meeting of the Road Committee.

The Road Committee of Councils held a meeting in the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, to take action in reference to the ordinance granting the Councilsville Railroad the right to use a portion of the Second avenue roadway. The committee made an examination of the ground on Thursday, and heard what parties residing on the line of the avenue had to say. At the meeting yesterday, the railroad officials, members of the Second Avenue Commission, and a large number of property owners and others were present, and considerable interest was manifested in the matter under consideration.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. R. G. Herron, Chairman, when business was commenced by showing the plans prepared by the City Engineer, who explained the points to the members of the committee.

Mr. Oliver said he was deeply interested in the thoroughfare, and was pleased that the road was to close to the street now. He was opposed to giving the company the roadway.

Captain Nixon didn't believe in giving the company anything. If the roadway was abandoned, he claimed the owners of property could secure to the middle line of the street. First fronts of the houses were cut out, and now the company were asked to give up part of the roadway.

Mr. Lewis, engineer of the Commission, submitted a plan showing how easily the railroad company could do without the roadway. They could move their tracks back into the hill, and the estimates would show that it would not cost more than $250.

Mr. Dalzell moved that any persons who might desire to address the Committee should be heard. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Oliver stated that the portion of the roadway was given away he would give notice that the citizens would resist the payment of the assessments.

Mr. Lewis presented an ordinance which he said would meet the approval of the property owners along the line of the road. The ordinance provided that whenever the tracks of the railroads occupy a portion of the north side walk of Second avenue, between Brady street and Greenfield avenue, the company is authorized to continue such occupation, provided the company removes its tracks, walls, abutments and slopes from all portions of the roadway of the avenue in one year after the passage of this ordinance. It further provided that the company, within thirty days after the passage of this ordinance, shall file in the office of the City Controller a release of all claims on the city for damages arising from the improvement of the avenue. It is further provided that the Company, with in one year after the passage of the ordinance, shall erect such retaining walls as may be necessary to preserve the entire width of the roadway of the avenue, between the limits aforesaid free and unobstructed by tracks, slopes, walls and embankments of the road.

This ordinance was received and filed.

After this ordinance had been presented the parties interested were requested to withdraw.

Mr. Dalzell offered an ordinance on the part of the railroad company, substantially the same as offered at the meeting of Councils, and which has been published.

Mr. Mitchell moved that the latter ordinance be reported to Councils with an affirmative recommendation, with the amendment that the roadway opposite the car works be thirty-one instead of twenty-six feet.

Mr. Donnelly said that wherever it was impossible for the railroad to cross on the hill, he would be in favor of giving them roadway. But at the point in question they could be moved into the hill at a very small expense.

Mr. Cunningham said the company had been offered liberal terms, but they refused to accept any offers. If they had bought a strip on the south side of the avenue as required, and which could have been done at a very small expense, they would have had their tracks intacts. If it was a question of no railroad, he would be willing to concede what was asked, but no such alternative was presented, and he was in favor of keeping the avenue its full width.

City Engineer Dempster was called upon, and gave a detailed history of the negotiations concerning the Second avenue troubles.

Mr. Dempster, in concluding, said there were other points of difference, and he thought they should all be embraced in one ordinance.

Mr. Cunningham and the Special Committee appointed had prepared an ordinance covering an agreement between the city and the railroad in regard to the occupation of Second avenue, from the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Bridge to Mine Run. This ordinance provides for the widening of the avenue on the south side, the company to pay for the ground so taken. The ordinance had been submitted to the solicitor and officials of the railroad company, but it had never been acted on in Councils, and was still pending.

Mr. Mitchell presented the following as a substitute to the two former ordinances:

"*Resolved*, That the clerk of the committee be instructed to prepare an ordinance to submit to Councils granting to the Pittsburgh and Councilsville Railroad Company the use of the north sidewalk of Second avenue in all places where they now have their tracks or may have and plan hereafter. That the abutments at Sobo and Bates street shall be allowed to be as main in their present positions for a period of ten years from this date, after which time they shall be removed at the expense of the railroad company upon receiving six months' notice from the city. That wherever the slope of the cut toward the street will leave the roadway of Second avenue, the railroad company shall provide a retaining wall of sufficient strength and size to hold the embankments and tracks in position. That any siding now made and constructed on private exposure, shall not be interfered with in any way."

Mr. Scully moved that in case the company be compelled to move their tracks they only pay one-half of the expense, provided the whole cost shall not exceed $1,000, inasmuch as the company occupied the ground before it came into the possession of the city.

Considerable discussion was had by several members of the committee, who spoke of the great benefits conferred upon the city by the Councilsville Railroad, and the necessity of action to the great monopoly—the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The latter company, it was important that the location should be changed before the stonework was commenced.

A motion was adopted, instructing the clerk to prepare an ordinance changing the location so as to permit the Councilsville Railroad to cross on the north side of Second avenue.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Thirty-third street, was recommended affirmatively.

An ordinance relocating and extending Garson street, a distance of 1,000 feet, was recommended affirmatively.

The proposed change of grade of Carson street was called up on behalf of the owners of property, and remonstrated against. The matter being present to represent the matter.

Mr. Aull, (Mr. Fetterman in the chair) reported on behalf of the Committee of the Whole, relative to the relocation of Homewood avenue. On motion, the engineer was instructed to prepare a plan in accordance with the report of the committee, and present it at the next meeting.

The plan of Douglas avenue was presented and an ordinance authorized to be prepared in accordance therewith.

Plan of Park street, in the Twenty-first ward, presented and ordinance authorized.

Mr. Shallenberger introduced a resolution for a committee of three to locate a street between the Williams, Evans and Shurpin plans.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Harrison, Seibert and Duff appointed as the committee.

Petition for locating and opening Spring street, from Palmer to Fifth avenue, was referred to subcommittee—Messrs. Anderson, Seibert, Cunningham and Harrison, in connection with the Engineer.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Water Fund.

The Finance and Water Committee met this afternoon, in joint session, at three o'clock, in the Common Council chamber, to devise a way for replenishing the exhausted Water appropriation. It is proposed to refund, from the water extension balance, the sum of $15,000 spent out of the water appropriation, for which sum bonds will be issued, the rates have been changed. At first it was thought this work should be paid for out of the water fund, but a closer examination led to the conclusion that it should have been drawn from the Water Extension fund. This transfer, if made, will still leave a balance of $10,000, amount required; but it will come within six or seven thousand of being met. It is thought the committee to get through the year without borrowing at a high rate of interest.

Confirmation of Election Officers.

Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier have passed upon the names suggested as election officers by the committee appointed to divide the city into election districts. Most of the names were confirmed by the Court, while a number of changes were made necessary in order to conform with the requirements of the law. The persons appointed can secure certificates of their appointment by calling at the Prothonotary's office, on and after Monday next.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

At Lock No. 4, on the Monongahela river, the repairs are progressing finely. About one-half of the stone wall remains to be built, which will be completed within four days.

The Printing Committee failed to obtain a quorum yesterday, and therefore held no meeting. This is the fourth unsuccessful attempt this Committee has made to hold a meeting.

From the latest pictorial and story papers, go to Glidenfenney & Hess', 45 Fifth avenue. They also deal largely in books, stationery, notions, pocketbooks, purses, etc., and sell them at the most reasonable rates.

The Allegheny Committee on Fire Engines, at a meeting yesterday, awarded the contract for the new fire alarm bell to Jones & Co., of Troy, New York, at 30½ cents per pound. The bell will cost about $2,000.

A sullock got on the rampage in Allegheny yesterday afternoon, waltzing along Ohio, Sandusky and Cherry streets in his own sweet style and Cherry streets in his own sweet style and finally ended the day by running a lady named Mrs. Lida, into the station house for safe keeping.

George W. Dacey, the postmaster at Philipsburg, whose embezzlements from the mails have already been reported, has been brought here for trial at the present term of the United States Court. It is said he intends to plead guilty.

Mayor Otis, and the members of the Cleveland Fire Commission, who have lately fire department system, left for their homes on the Cleveland express yesterday afternoon. Chiefs Wise and Bandel, and other city officials accompanied them to the depot.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the residence of Mr. Joseph Keating, on the Perrysville plank road, was entered by burglars. The robbers broke out a light of the sash in the bar-room windows, removed the glass, got in, and secured a lot of fine cigars, a few bottles of liquor, and the barkeeper's hat, coat and vest.

Dr. James S. King, dentist, after an absence of two years in Ashville, where he has gone for the benefit of his wife's health, has returned to this city, and resumed the practice of his profession at No. 25 Sixth avenue, opposite Trinity Church. Dr. King is one of the most expert and careful dentists in the city, and his numerous patrons and friends will gladly welcome him back.

Last evening Detective Pat Pender arrested a negro named Jones, on the charge that he had stolen a lot of silver spoons. The accused was caught in the act of trying to pawn the articles at Cohen's pawn shop. The spoons were identified by Mr. Cohen as his. The accused stated that he found them in the ruins of the Allegheny fire of July 4th. He was held for a hearing.

A High School pupil recited her geometry lesson to a fellow girl yesterday morning as follows: "The square of the hypothenuse of a right angle triangle is equal to the square of the hypothenuse of a right angled cone. then the rectangle of the diameter of the base is equal to the square of the sides—the sides equal to the sides—the hypothenuse equal to the square of primal hook. I guess you'd let me take dancing instead of these horrible squares, and angles and hypothenuses."

By our report published yesterday, of the meeting of the committee appointed by the Court to audit the accounts of the City Hall Commission, it might be inferred that an adjournment was had because the Commission was not ready. On the contrary, the committee adjourned for their own convenience, Mr. Bailey reporting that he had not completed his report, late survey of the Commission, who stated that they were ready with proposals, vouchers &c., whenever required.

The will of Jas. Logan, late of Pine township, was probated yesterday. He bequeaths to his grandchildren children of Martha Brisbin, deceased, including the house on Penn, between Sandusky and Beaver, and the property in his son, Wm. Logan, $1,000; to his grandson, Samuel Logan, $200; to his son, John Logan, one to his son, Edward P. E. Logan, thirty acres of land, and to his daughter, Lucy Ann Logan, fifty of the heirs are dissatisfied and give trouble, they are to forfeit their shares. The remaining portion of the farm, containing 87 acres, is to be sold, and the proceeds divided equally among Wm. and John Logan and Edward Wallace. The will is dated January 15, 1871, and Wm. A. Logan, John Wallace and Edward P. and Emerson Logan, are the executors.

Last evening a dog ran against a little girl named Montgomery, on Fayette street, Allegheny, knocking her down and breaking her arm.

ADVANTAGES OF HOME TRADE.

A Few Plain Propositions Touching a Practical Matter--Who Can Be Benefitted by Their Consideration.

There was a time when the opinion was prevalent that the finest grades of furniture could only be procured from Eastern manufacturers, and while many have lately ascertained that this is a mistaken idea numbers yet cling persistently to the former notion. But why is it that any furniture buyers should refuse to give home establishments the preference? Is it because they cannot obtain the description of goods required, or for the reason that our dealers cannot compete with Eastern houses in respect to prices? We have no hesitation in responding negatively to both of these interrogatories or in affirming that those who send their orders to the East are not conversant with the nature of the facilities possessed by certain firms engaged in the manufacture and sale of fine furniture in our midst.

These reflections occurred to us during a recent visit to the extensive warerooms of Messrs. W. B. McLean & Co., Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street, where we were shown some of the handsomest specimens of parlor furniture which it has ever been our pleasure to examine. This firm are certainly in a position to prepared to successfully compete with Eastern houses as will undoubtedly appear to all who give the matter serious consideration. In the first place they are capable of producing as magnificent and as tasteful articles as are to be found out by any manufacturing house in the country. A second point in their favor is the economy and ease with which orders can be personally, and procure whatever most pleases their fancy. Again, they are able to offer as low rates as their Eastern rivals, and as there is a great saving to the purchaser in the matter of freight, the buyer has the advantage in other terms. The last claim for the home firm to which we shall at present refer is that they deliver their furniture at the doors of their customers' dwellings, insured against any damage such as is likely to be incurred when obtaining goods of this kind by rail from a distance. These and numerous other positive advantages over Eastern houses which buyers in this section can obtain at the house designated, are so important as to the ones suggested and quite as easily substantiated, but our purpose being merely to advert to the facts therein set forth, leaving the reader to make his own investigation and form his own conclusions, we shall reserve anything we might say further on this score for future observation.

We shall not endeavor to do justice to the establishment conducted by Messrs. McLean & Co., and to the special features by which it is characterized, in the remainder of the space allotted to this article, but can only glance hurriedly through the building and note that which strikes us as of the most essential importance. The warerooms occupied are located on Liberty street, and comprise, as before stated, the numbers 81, 83 and 85. The first floor contains, besides the office, two compartments which are used for the exhibition and storage of the cheaper grades of lounges, tables, bureaus, and other packing purposes. Upon the occasion of our visit we noted the packing room a most exquisite crimson silk cotaline lounge all ready for shipment to one of the wealthiest citizens of Chicago, and the second floor of the second floor is stocked with chamber setts, sideboards, book cases and hat racks, the superiority of every article in which is apparent. On the same floor are the hair cloth parlor setts, hair cloth lounges, hair cloth rockers, and a most extensive trade throughout the country towns in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. In the latter locality, we learn, are the best of Castile springs, which the firm by reason of their long experience know to be superior to all others.

On the third floor is kept their fine parlor furniture, which is unsurpassed, none of the setts being finished save to order. By this plan the purchaser not only has the opportunity of selecting whatever design he may prefer of cotaline, brocatelle, brocatelle plush or other coverings of which a full assortment of the latest patterns is on hand, but likewise of procuring whatever finish he desires, whereby the original beauty and fresh appearance are kept. The firm are now making more fine parlor sets than heretofore, and in the peculiar system which they have adopted were more accurately estimated their cost would be still further increased. In another room on the same floor is an immense stock of cane and wood seats, which, by the way, it is necessary to make special note. On the fourth floor are the rooms and material ready for the working and the upholstering and varnish rooms.

In all the various departments the utmost neatness and the most complete order are exhibited, and no visitor can leave the establishment without carrying away the most favorable impression concerning what ever has been observed of the stock or accurement of the goods in which the firm deal, or carried on by the enterprising firm. We have only to add that every article of furniture they keep everything in the line from the plainest to the richest and most elaborate of all articles, and especially in furnishing fine residences throughout. Any of our manufacturers or purchasers having occasion to furnish should make a note of this, and call on the firm named before completing their arrangements.

SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Special Meeting---The Thirty-Third Street Bridge---Change of Location---Homewood Avenue and Other Matters.

A special meeting of the Survey Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Aull in the chair.

The chairman stated that the meeting had been called to consider the relocation of the Thirty-third street bridge. A draft was exhibited, showing that the bridge, as at present located, would come in contact with a new building, just erected by Messrs. Fraunheim & Co., a corner of about 4 feet. The railroad company are now making excavations for the purpose of laying the track on the south side, it was important that the location should be changed before the stonework was commenced.

A motion was adopted, instructing the clerk to prepare an ordinance changing the location so as to permit the railroad to cross on the north side of Second avenue.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Thirty-third street, was recommended affirmatively.

An ordinance relocating and extending Garson street, a distance of 1,000 feet, was recommended affirmatively.

The proposed change of grade of Carson street was called up on behalf of owners of property, and remonstrated against. The matter being present to represent the matter.

Mr. Aull, (Mr. Fetterman in the chair) reported on behalf of the Committee of the Whole, relative to the relocation of Homewood avenue. On motion, the engineer was instructed to prepare a plan in accordance with the report of the committee, and present it at the next meeting.

The plan of Douglas avenue was presented and an ordinance authorized to be prepared in accordance therewith.

Plan of Park street, in the Twenty-first ward, presented and ordinance authorized.

Mr. Shallenberger introduced a resolution for a committee of three to locate a street between the Williams, Evans and Shurpin plans.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Harrison, Seibert and Duff appointed as the committee.

Petition for locating and opening Spring street, from Palmer to Fifth avenue, was referred to subcommittee—Messrs. Anderson, Seibert, Cunningham and Harrison, in connection with the Engineer.

The Committee then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA INTERESTS.

Manufacturers and Business Men Aroused.

Protection to Home Industries.

No Repudiation--Great Gathering Monday Evening.

Below we publish a call from our manufacturers and business men, which explains itself:

We, the undersigned, realizing the great importance of the national issues involved in the pending political canvass, and being profoundly impressed with the thought that the manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city are imperiled, unite in inviting the manufacturers, parties desiring the improvement and unobstructed navigation of our rivers, and all interested in any of the diversified forms of industry peculiar to this county, to meet at the Academy of Music, on Monday, October 26th, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of giving expression to our views and concerting for harmonious action.

Lyon, Shorb & Co., Everson, McCrum & Co., Reese, Graff & Woods, Lindsay & McCutcheon & Co., Bailey, Hay & Co., H. B. Hays & Bro., A. M. Byers, Loomis & Collord, Rogers & Burchfield, Zinkick & Co., John Scott, F. B. & A. Laughlin, John McD. Crossan, M. C. Bidir, Wm. Drum, Anderson & Woods, Glass, Neely & Co., Wm. Coleman, Caughey & Hallman, Singer, Nimick & Co., C. W. Lewis, Park, Brother & Co., Wilson, Walker & Co., Klouman, Park & Co., Epping, Carpenter & Co., Carnegie, Kloman & Co., C. J. Schultz, A. & B. Chambers, W. McCully & Co., E. Eichbaum & Co., Duff & Campbell, Knox, King, & Co., Wolfe, Howard & Co., McKee & Bros., Thos. Wightman & Co., Campbell, Jones & Co., Afterbury & Co., Adams & Co., Robbins & Jenkins, S. Roberts & Co., H. Sewell & Co., Neel & Oliver, Spiegel & Co., Gray & Beltzhoover, C. F. Adams, Jos. Dilworth & Sons, S. Horner & Sons, Jos. A. Stone, Neil & Lewis, Wm. H. Brown, Geo. Lysle & Son's, Foster & Clark, John Harper, Prest. Bank of Pittsburgh, J. W. Cook, Prest. Allegheny Nat'l. Bank, R. H. Hartley, Prest. Thos. Fawcett, Prest. John Dean, Prest. Allegheny Nat'l. Bank, Real Estate Bank, James Laughlin, Prest. 2d Nat'l. Bank, Alleg. Jas. Reed, Prest. Allegheny Trust Co., Jas. B. Murray, Wm. Thaw & Co., R. E. Sellers & Co., T. F. Bailey & Co., E. W. Smith & Co., Frazier, Metzger & Co., Palmestock & Murray, Lippincott, Bell & Co., J. J. Gillespie & Co., Gazzam & Phillips, Millen & Co., Lemon & Weise, Geo. S. Finch & Co., Reese Owens & Co., A. E. English & Co., John Reed, Hostetter & Smith, A. Hostetter & Co., P. H. Laufman & Bro., R. L. Fahnestock & Co., A. Bell & Co., Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, J. J. Gillespie & Co., W. J. Gayley, J. M. Short, Geo. F. Woods, J. L. Ewing, W. Bagaley, Arthur Thorn, Wm. Walker & Sons, Ogden & Vance, R. E. Brown & Son, Eberhardt & Ober, Sammel Hastings, W. W. Spanning, Longden & McGrath, G. W. Cothin, H. Y. Hammond, L. A. Anderson & Son, Spang & Co., Wm. Reiver, Kreebler & White, Gray, Fussell & Rees, Edwin Bingham, S. & W. H. Martin, H. Eaton & Co., Wolff & McCalg, Wm. Hasiage, John Hamilton & Co., White, Orr & Co., W. E. Schmertz & Co., Wm. Zug Sons & Co., Degelman & Black, Geo. M. Laird, Webster Gray, F. C. Jenkins, Pollock, Laughlin & Son, Coleman & Son, Eppinger & Russell, W. E. Reid & Co., W. D. Peet, Wm. Bagley & Son, James Pearse, G. A. Carpenter, J. F. Dalzell, M. Snowden, J. Washington, A. Bonnell & Sons, J. H. Bouland, W. H. Lyon, W. Douglass & Sons, Vogt, Ortman & Spreen, Benj. Darlington.

GAS COMMITTEE.

Meeting Yesterday---New Lamps Ordered ---Monthly Pay Rolls.

A regular meeting of the Gas Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the reception room, Municipal Hall. Mr. Slapton occupied the chair.

Gas lamps were ordered to be erected as follows: Two on Forty-third street, between the Allegheny Valley Railroad and Ewalt street bridge; on the corner of Penn alley and Penn street; corner of Bathgate and Fountain streets; corner of Wylie avenue and Bedford street; three on Bedford, between Soho and Brady streets; three on Colwell street, between Fifth and Miller streets; three on Water street between Penn avenue and Union bridge; one near the corner of St. Bridget's Church, on Enoch street; one on Minersville street, in the Seventeenth ward; three on Locust street, Fourteenth ward; three on Lang avenue, between Penn avenue and Pennsylvania Railroad; one on Thirty-ninth street between Penn and Butler; one on Clift street above Carson; and two petitions were referred to the committee for a long time past.

A number of petitions for lamps on the South Side were laid over for the present, owing to the fact that the appropriation for lighting that district was nearly expended.

The following pay rolls were approved as follows:

South Side Gas Company	$1,996 98
West Pittsburgh Company	3,736 95
East End Company	3,543 13
Total	
Adjourned.	

A Pittsburgh Steamboat Burned.

The steamer "Esperanza," which was burned at seven o'clock on Thursday night, near St. Prophet's Island, below Baton Rouge, was a stern-wheel boat, built here in 1871. She was 212 1-10 feet long, thirty-three and four-tenths feet beam, and four and two-tenths feet depth of hold, and 324.5 tons burthen. She was owned by J. F. Dunlevy, master, and A. McKinney, clerk. She was insured in the Pittsburgh Insurance Company for $15,000, but the value of the steamer is supposed to have been proportionately increased. On her present trip from Cincinnati to New Orleans, she had a large cargo, the value of which, it is said, amounting to some $3,000. Her cargo is not insured in this city, but she had on board, which is valued at $25,000, one home company has an insurance of $2,000. She is insured in Wheeling and Cincinnati companies for the remainder of $13,400, but we are unable to ascertain the names of the individual companies.

A Full Line of Pocketbooks

At Glidenfenny & Hess, No. 69 Fifth avenue.

GEORGE W. DACEY, the postmaster at Philipsburg, whose embezzlements from the mails have already been reported, has been brought here for trial at the present term of the United States Court. It is said he intends to plead guilty.

What Do You Think of This?

Stylish and durable suits and garments, of which there is always to be found a complete assortment of every grade at the Boston Clothing Store, No. 56 Smithfield street, can be obtained at the following extremely low prices: Men's suits, $10, $11, $12 and $15; Business suits, $18, $20, $22, $25 and $28; Pants from $3 to $7; Coats from $5 to $10; Vests from $2 to $7; Coats from $5 to $10; Children's Suits, $5 to $8. Better inducements than those were never before offered to the people of Pittsburgh. The entire stock at the establishment is first-class in every respect, as an examination of it will abundantly show, and the prices defy competition from any quarter. Call and see for yourselves.

If You Want an Album, Buy It

At Glidenfenny & Hess, No. 69 Fifth avenue.

W. E. Cameron.

This young man has attained a remarkable success in the photographic art. Only two or three years ago he, with his former partner, started out on a very small scale on the north side of the Allegheny river. Having thoroughly posted as to the requirements of his business, by diligent use of the work for which he obtained orders in the most satisfactory manner and by judicious advertising he has now become the leading photographer of the largest and most complete photographic establishments in the two cities. Mr. Cameron has every facility for filling all orders with promptness and turning out work that cannot be surpassed in any respect. He manufactures and sells at wholesale or retail spring, hair, husk and cotton mattresses, and has a large stock of lounges, pillows, window shades, comforts, cornices, curtain goods, and in short anything comprising the line. Mr. Cameron is also the proprietor of the Palace Bed Lounge, the most perfect bed lounge in use. Call and see this bed lounge is made sufficiently long to answer the purposes of men over six feet in height. Our readers, desiring to purchase in the North side, are invited to visit Mr. Cameron's place, No. 44 Ohio street, and see what inducements are there offered in stock and prices.

Books for the Young

at Glidenfenny & Hess, No. 69 Fifth avenue.

Personal.

Mr. Mulanbring, our popular tailor and draper, on Fifth avenue, has, we understand, just about closing his business in this city, having accepted an offer of managing partnership in an extensive establishment in London. In view of which Mr. Mulanbring is now offering his immense stock of foreign and domestic goods at greatly reduced prices. We would suggest to the public generally the propriety of examining Mr. Mulanbring's stock before purchasing elsewhere. TTHS

Cough, Hoarseness, Asthma,

or any irritation of the throat or bronchial tubes, will be relieved by taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It has cured thousands. Recommend it to your friend and neighbor. Your druggist keeps it. Price, 25 cents.

This Speaks a Chapter.

In adopting the above heading for this brief notice, we have had in view two or three things that has been our purpose to avoid. We might have written, This Speaks Volumes, but some of our readers might have recognized it as being the exclusive property of some other dealer, who invariably uses this voluminous expression in the absence of anything more substantial. Our reasons for adopting the chapter heading are of the kindliest, because it's really asking too much of the reader to make the effort of imagination necessary to fathom the hidden meaning of the article, particularly when there is nothing to indicate the contents; besides, the expression is so indefinite—too big and comprehensive, while the little notice given below is only one of a great many that we are receiving from time to time, so that, in the nature of things, it would not do to have them all speaking volumes. But please read, and then cut it out for future reference.

LAURA STREET M. E. CHURCH, Allegheny City.

MESSRS. S. HAMILTON & CO.—In answer to your inquiry about our new Combination Grand Organ, purchased of you a few weeks ago, we can say without fear or favor, and with the utmost sincerity, that our new Organ surpasses anything I have ever heard in either Reed or Combination Organs. I think I have heard and sang with most of the church organs in Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, but with the exception of those churches now using the same as our own (Simpson & Clough's), know of no Reed or Combination Organ that will at all compare with ours in our organ, for power, beautiful, clear, smooth tone, and yet with the brilliancy and varieties of reeds and full orchestra, but for choir purposes its power is really grand, filling our church, and sustaining the tone over the largest congregation. The large Double Bank Organ (nearly new) that we exchanged was as good, if not better, than most Double Bank Church Organs, but there is not the slightest comparison between it and our new one.

Our young lady organists are also highly delighted with it, and indorse all I have said above, and more, if need be, and in addition their sincerity, have set their signatures to this letter, with

Yours, &c.,
WALTER B. SLACK, Chorister.
MISS MOLLIE EWALT,
MISS A. C. HEMPHILL,
Organists.

October 1, 1874.

There can be no mistake made in purchasing one of these, or, indeed, any of the other instruments, either the great EASY COTTAGE ORGAN, or TAYLOR & FARLEY CELESTES ORGANS, or the celebrated ESTEY ORGANS, or unequaled HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS, sold only by Messrs. S. Hamilton & Co., because you can always depend on getting the very best as their house, as their position and trade commands the best the market affords, and the purchaser has the assurance, that if there was any instrument made that was better than those they